

KOZMAL, Frantisek, prof., inz.; KOSIK, Martin, inz.; KOVACIK, Vladimir, inz.

Properties of chemical pulp prepared by acid-alkaline cooking
of reed. Papir a celuloza 18 no.1:1-3 Ja '63.

1. Chemicka fakulta, Slovenska vysoka skola technicka, Bratislava.
2. Clen korespondent Slovenskej akademie vied (for Kozmal).

KOZMAL, Frantisek, prof., inz.; BUCKO, Jan

Processing of Slovakian chestnut wood to paper and chemical pulp.
Papir a celuloza 18 no.4:73-76 Ap '63.

1. Katedra chemickej technologic dreva a chemickych vlaken, Slovenska
vysoka skola technicka, Bratislava.

KOZMAL,F.; KOSIK,M.; KOVACIK,V.

Preparation of reed chemical cellulose through acid and alkaline processes. Cel hirtie 12 no.5/6:165-168 My-Je'63.

1. Membru corespondent al Academiei Slovace de Stiinte (for Kozmal). 2. Politehnica slovacă, Bratislava (for Kosik, Kovacik).

KOZMAL, Frantisek, prof., inz.

Pulpwood bark, present research problems and possibilities of its use. Papir a celuloza 18 no.9:175-181 S '63.

1. Katedra chemickej technologie dreva a chemickych vlaken, Slovenska vysoka skola technicka, Bratislava.

KOZMAL, Frantisek; HOSTOMSKY, Juraj

Twenty years of educational, scientific, and research activity of the Chair of Chemical Technology of Wood and Chemical Fibers of the Faculty of Chemistry of the Slovak Higher School of Technology in Bratislava. Papir a celuloza 18 no. 12: 235-236 D '63.

1. Katedra chemickej technologie dreva a chemickych vlaken chemickej fakulty Slovenskej vysokej skoly technickej, Bratislava.

KOZMAL, Frantisek

International Symposium and the Second Scientific and
Technological Conference in Lodz. Vestnik CSAV 73 no. 1:
152-154 '64.

1. Clen korespondent Slovenskej akademie vied.

KOZMAL, Frantishek [Kozmal, Frantisek], prof.; DOBROVOL'SKIY,
D.S., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.[translator]

[Paper manufacture in theory and practice] Proizvodstvo bumagi v teorii i na praktike. Moskva, Izd-vo "Lesnaya promyshlennost'." Vol.1. [Manufacture of semifinished products] Proizvodstvo voloknistykh polufabrikatov. 1964. 878 p. Translated from the Slovak. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Slovatskoy akademii nauk (for Kozmal). 2. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy tsellyulozno-bumazhnogo proizvodstva Sibirskogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta (for Dobrovol'skiy).

ROMAN, Frantisek, prof. ing.

International symposium and the Second Scientific Technological
Conference in Lodz. Papir a celulosa 19 no.2:61-62 1961.

RENDOSH, F. [Rendos, F.]; DCMANSKIY, R.; KOZMAL, F.; ZELNIK, A.; PAYTIK, I.

Production of furfurole and acetic acid by means of low-temperature
pyrolysis of sawdust in a fluidized bed. Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom.
17 no.7:12-13 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Slovatskaya akademiya nauk (for Rendosh, Domanskiy, Kozmal).
2. Slovatskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (for Zelnik). 3. Zavod
'Buchina" (for Pavtik).

KOZMAL, F.

Sixtieth birthday of Professor Juraj Hostomsky. Chem zvesti
18 no.4:310-311 '64

KOZMANE, Kutschera Gabriella, dr.

On intoxications in children according to the 5-year toxicological material of the Pal Heim Pediatric Hospital. Orv. hetil. 103 no.12: 549-552 25 Mr '62.

1. Fovarosi Tanacs Heim Pal Gyermekkorhas, Gyermek Bel- es Toxicologiai Osztaly.

(POISONING in inf & child)

MODYANOV, A.V., doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk,; KOZMANISHVILI, A.G.,
aspirant,; KISELEV, Ye. V., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Urea and ammonium sulfate as agents increasing the value of corn
silage. Zhivotnovodstvo 20 no. 7:22-26 J1 '58. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut zhivotnovodstva (for Kozmanishvili).
2. Annenkovskaya opytная stantsiya zhivotnovodstva (for Kiselev).
(Corn(Maize))
(Ensilage)
(Urea)
(Ammonium sulfate)

KOZMANISHVILI, A. G., Cand Agr Sci -- (diss) "Effectiveness of enriching corn silos with ammonium urate and ammonium sulfate in the feeding of growing sheep." Moscow, 1960. 18 pp; (All-Union Scientific Research Inst of Animal Husbandry, Division of the Feeding of Agricultural Animals); 150 copies; price not given; (KL, 17-60, 163)

KOZMANOV, Yu. D.; ARKHAROV, V. I.

"Changes in the Grain Size of Steel as a Result of Recrystallization,"
Published by Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR 69 (1948) No 1, pp 33/35.

Evaluation

B-77299, 29 Jul 1954

KOZMANOV, Yu. D.

CA

9

Changes of the grain size of steel as a result of recrystallization. V. I. Arkharov and Yu. D. Kozmanov (A. M. Gorkii, Ural State Univ.). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 69, 33-5(1949).—If the conditions are such that the nuclei of new grains are oriented independently of the old, then grain refinement results from phase change type recrystn. However, if the new grains are related to the old, then an "intragranular texture" is produced that leaves the new crystal structure with the original coarse grain properties. As the result of vol. changes on recrystn., cold working of the new crystals may occur and lead to the second type of recrystn. The structural changes produced by this effect cannot be detd. by microscopic examn., and "axial" x-ray cameras with monochromatic radiation were used to study individual grains in 2-mm. thick disk specimens of 18 KhNMA steel air-cooled from the heat-treating temp. At ordinary rates of heating, and for temps. above the transformation temp. but below 1000° an intragranular texture arose for all times at temp. (3 min. to 9 hrs.). On heating to 1020-1070° even for 5 min., the original texture disappeared and the grain size was greatly reduced. If the time of heating at 1050-1070° was 15 min. or more, a new texture of coarse-grained austenite replaced the initial intragranular texture. On heating at 1000°/sec., and for upper limiting temps. of 1000°, an intragranular texture was produced; for an 1100° limiting temp. grain refinement occurred. Thus, the recrystn. threshold for this steel as the result of self cold-working is 1000-1020°.

A. G. Guy

KOZMANOV, Yu. D.

261T80

USSR/Metallurgy - Aluminum, Thermal 21 Jan 53
Fatigue

"Concerning the Thermal Fatigue of Aluminum
Single Crystals," V.I. Arkharov, S.G. Ignat'yeva,
Yu.D. Kozmanov, Ural State U im A.M. Gor'kiy

DAN SSSR, Vol 88, No 3, pp 439-440

Describes expts to establish effect of temp
gradient on structural changes, reflected in
changes of Laue patterns, when Al single crystals
are subjected to cyclic heat treatment. This is
revision of assumption presented in earlier

261T80

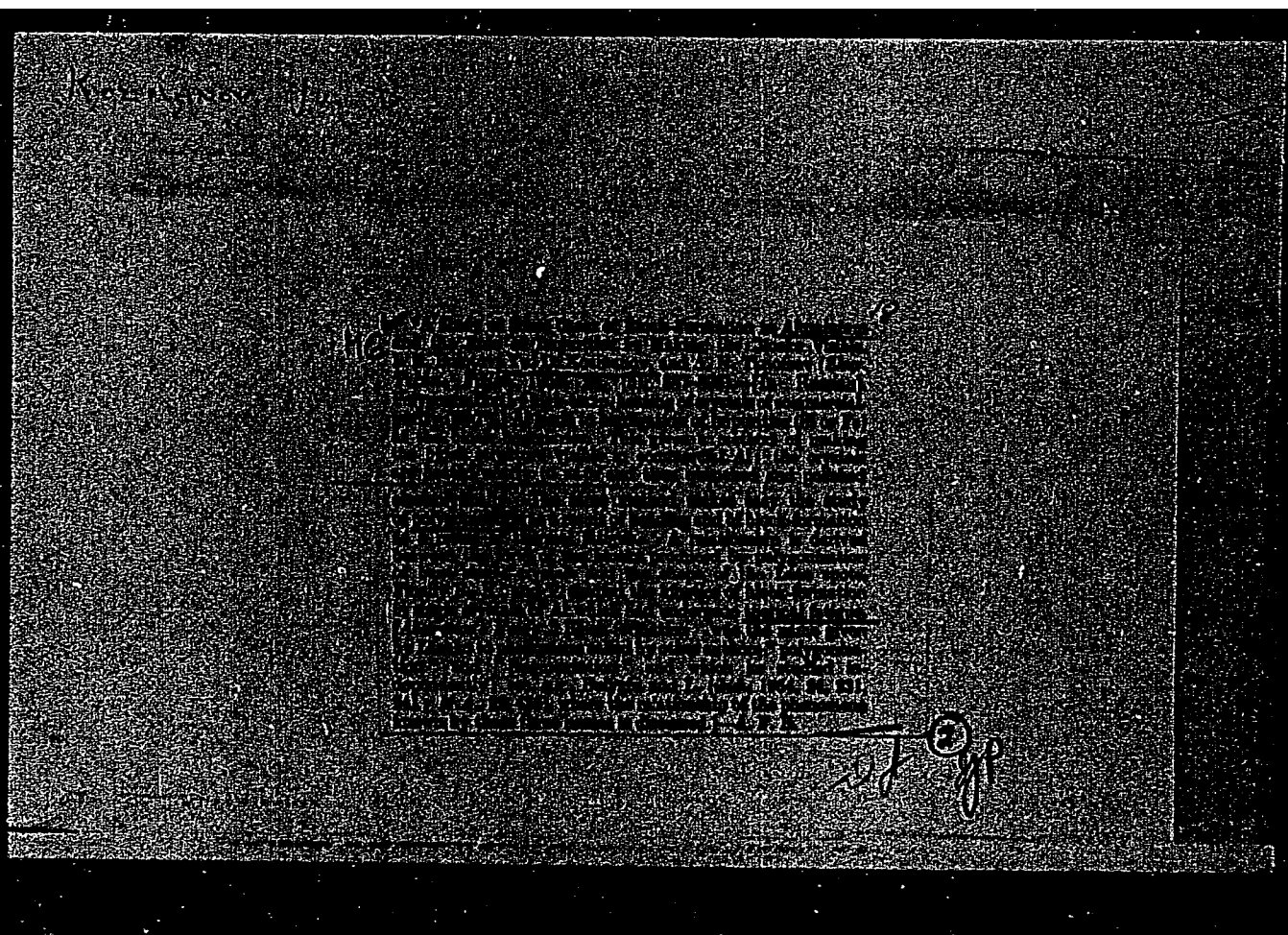
work (DAN USSR, Vol 83, p 681, 1952), in which in-
fluence of temp gradient on thermal fatigue was
considered practically nonexistent. As result of
expts, authors concluded that thermal fatigue of Al
single crystals is basically caused by temp gradients;
but X-ray structural picture of this phenomenon
reflects mosaic structure of crystals. Presented by
Acad I.P. Bardin 22 Nov 52

(CA 47 no. 22: 12172)
33

Kozmanov, Yu. D.

62 The adsorption of impurities on aluminum crystal boundaries. T. E. Plotov and Yu. D. Kozmanov (A. M. Gor'kiy Ural State Univ., Sverdlovsk). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 95, 203-5 (1954). Single crystals of technically pure Al (99.7% purity) and pure Al (99.99%) were obtained by recrystallization after cold deformation. The crystals were bent over a cylindrical surface ($r \approx 7$ mm.), annealed for 5 hrs. at 640°, cooled in the air, additionally annealed for 1 hr. at 400°, and electrolytically polished; the treatment revealed a macromolecular structure in the technically pure crystals; whereas the same treatment of the pure Al crystals failed to reveal such structure. The development of this structure only after additional annealing is attributed to the higher solubility of impurities at 600-650°, and their deposition at the lower temp. W. M. Sternberg

(1)



-Kozmanov Yu. D.
Category: USSR

B-9

Abs Jour: Zh--Kh, No 3, 1957, 7558

Author : Arkharov, V. I. and Kozmanov, Yu. D.

Inst : Not given

Title : On the High Temperature Oxidation of Tungsten

Orig Pub: Fiz. Metallov i Metallovedeniye, 1956, Vol 2, No 2, 361-369

Abstract: The phase composition of the scale produced on tungsten by oxidation at 500-1350° has been investigated by radiographic methods. The scale formed in the indicated temperature range consists of two layers. The outer layer below 1,000° consists of α -WO₃, and above 1,000°, of β -WO₃; the inner layer consists of γ -WO₃. A change in depth of the lattice constants, ascribed to the formation of anion vacancies is observed in the outer layer. The change in the structure of the scale with temperature, experiments with inert indicators, and the change in depth

Card : 1/2

-15-

Category: USSR

Abs Jour: Zh.-Kh, No 3, 1957, 7558

of the lattice constants as well as the appearance of the oxidized samples, in the opinion of the authors, show that oxygen diffusion is of preponderant importance in the oxidation reaction of W. The kinetics of the oxidation of W in air at 700-1260° are represented by a curve of the type $\log (\Delta p/s) = f(1/T)$, where Δp is the increase in weight and s is the surface area of the sample. The curve goes through a maximum at 1,000°. The drop in the curve observed at temperatures above 1,000° is ascribed to the $\alpha \rightarrow \alpha'$ transformation. A mechanism is proposed for the oxidation of W.

Card : 2/2

-16-

Kozmanov, Yu. D.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000825920C

Category : USSR/Solid State Physics - Phase Transformation in Solid Bodies

E-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 3, 1957, No 6687

Author : Arkharov, V.I., Kozmanov, Yu.D.

Inst : Ural' University, USSR

Title : Concerning the Problem of Oxidation of Molybdenum in the Temperature Range Above the Melting Point of MoO₃.

Orig Pub : Fiz. metallov i metallovedeniye, 1956, 2, No 3, 566

Abstract : The speed of oxidation of molybdenum in air was measured at 900 -- 1300°, i.e., above the melting temperature of MoO₃ (793°). The speed of oxidation was measured from the gain in weight of the specimen per unit surface area after 20 minutes of oxidation. The speed of oxidation remains almost constant over a wide temperature range. The speed of oxidation depends substantially on the partial pressure of O₂. At 900°, only MoO₃ can be detected by X-ray diffraction, and at 1100 -- 1300° the specimens become covered with a thin film of MoO₂. A possible mechanism of the oxidation of molybdenum above the melting point of MoO₃ is discussed.

Card : 1/1

KOZMANOV, Yu. D.

137-58-6-12854

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 6, p 239 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Arkharov, V.I., Kozmanov, Yu.D.

TITLE: Some Problems of High-temperature Oxidation of Tungsten and Molybdenum and Iron-tungsten and Iron-molybdenum Alloys
(Nekotoryye voprosy vysokotemperaturnogo okisleniya vol'frama, molibdena i splavov zheleza s vol'framom i zheleza s molibdenom)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Issled. po zharoprochn. splavam. Vol 2. Moscow, AN SSSR, 1957, pp 131-134

ABSTRACT: The oxidation of Mo, W, and their alloys with Fe within the 500-1350°C temperature range has been investigated. It is established that during the oxidation of W the predominant phenomenon is the diffusion of O₂, whereas during the oxidation of Fe and Fe-Mo-alloys the diffusion has a two-sided character. Fe diffuses toward the surface, O₂ toward the interior. At low temperatures the oxide scale of Fe and Fe-Mo alloys consists mainly of oxides of Fe; at high temperatures the scale of low-alloy compounds has the same content. The scale of high-alloy compounds at temperatures of 800-850°C contains oxides of W

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137-58-6-12854

Some Problems of High-temperature (cont.)

or Mo, also complex oxides. the diffusion in this case has a one-sided character. O_2 diffuses into the interior. During the oxidation of W, Mo, and their alloys with Fe the volatility of the oxides effects a lowering of the heat-stability (refractoriness) of these metals. Delicate structural changes in the crystalline lattice of W, Mo, and the complex FeW_2 and Fe-Mo oxides may considerably change the volatility of the oxide phases. Modification of the structure (inoculation) of the oxide phases is proposed to improve the refractoriness of these alloys.

G.K.

1. Tungsten alloys--Oxidation --Effectiveness
2. Molybdenum alloys--Oxidation
3. Temperature

Card 2/2

KOZMANOV, Yu. D.

AUTHOR: Kozmanov, Yu. D.

126-1-11/40

TITLE: Investigation of the high temperature oxidation of certain alloys of iron with tungsten. (Issledovaniye vysokotemperaturnogo okisleniya nekotorykh splavov zheleza s vol'framom).

PERIODICAL: Fizika Metallov i Metallovedeniye, 1957, Vol.5, No.1, pp. 74-81 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The kinetics were investigated of the oxidation of alloys of iron with up to 60% W, the phase state of the scale was determined and certain views are expressed relating to the mechanism of oxidation of the investigated alloys. Scheil, E. and Kiwit, K. (Ref.3) found that iron alloys containing 4% W have a lower oxidation rate than iron for oxidation at temperatures below 1100°C, whilst at 1100°C the oxidation of such an alloy does not differ from that of pure iron. They observed a concentration of the tungsten in the inner layer of the scale in the form of the compound FeO.WO_3 and also a nonuniformity in the oxidation front, i.e. "internal" oxidation. The aim of the work described in this paper was to investigate the influence of tungsten admixtures on the heat resistance of steel and to elucidate the mechanism of oxidation of alloys of iron with tungsten. The investigations were

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126-1-11/40

Investigation of the high temperature oxidation of certain alloys of iron with tungsten.

carried out on alloys of iron containing about 5, 9, 16 and 60% W, 0.020 to 0.16% C, 0.070 to zero % Si, 0.037 to zero % Mn. The alloys containing 5 to 16% tungsten were forged and then homogenisation annealed in vacuum at 800°C for 50 to 100 hours. The FeW (commercial ferrotungsten) was not subjected to homogenisation. The ferrotungsten was used in the as-delivered state, i.e. a multiphase system consisting of W, a solid solution of W in Fe and the intermetallic compound Fe_2W . The specimens with 5 to 16% W were made in the form of rectangular parallelepipeds with a surface of about 700 mm², the specimens of the alloy containing 60% W had smaller surfaces of up to 300 mm². Prior to oxidation, the specimens were ground on emery paper and their surface was degreased by washing in alcohol and acetone. The kinetics of oxidation was studied by continuous weighing by means of an analytical scale without removing the specimens from the furnace during the process of oxidation; the weighing accuracy was ± 0.5 mg. In addition to the kinetics of oxidation, the external characteristics of oxidation and the phase state were studied; for some of

Card 2/4

126-1-11/40

Investigation of the high temperature oxidation of certain alloys of iron with tungsten.

the specimens metallographic and texture studies were also carried out. Table 2 contains data on the weight increase (mg/cm^2) of the individual specimens at the temperatures of 700, 800, 900, 950 and 1100°C for 1, 5, 10 and 18 hours respectively. Other data are given in Table 3. The dependence of the logarithm of the specific weight increase as a function of the logarithm of time for the alloys containing 5, 9 and 60% W are graphed in Figs.4-7. It was established that alloys of iron containing up to 16% tungsten have a higher resistance to scale formation than pure iron, whereby the first 5% of tungsten addition is the most effective. Alloying of iron with tungsten improves the resistance to scale formation primarily in the temperature range 700 to 800°C. At 1100°C the oxidation of iron containing up to 16% W differs little from the oxidation of iron without W. It was established that the oxidation of Fe-W alloys (up to 60% W) complies with the law of the type $W^n = kt$, where $1 \leq n \leq 3$ and depends on the composition of the alloy, the oxidation temperature and the oxidation time. In addition to iron oxides, the

Card 3/4

126-1-11/40

Investigation of the high temperature oxidation of certain alloys of iron with tungsten.

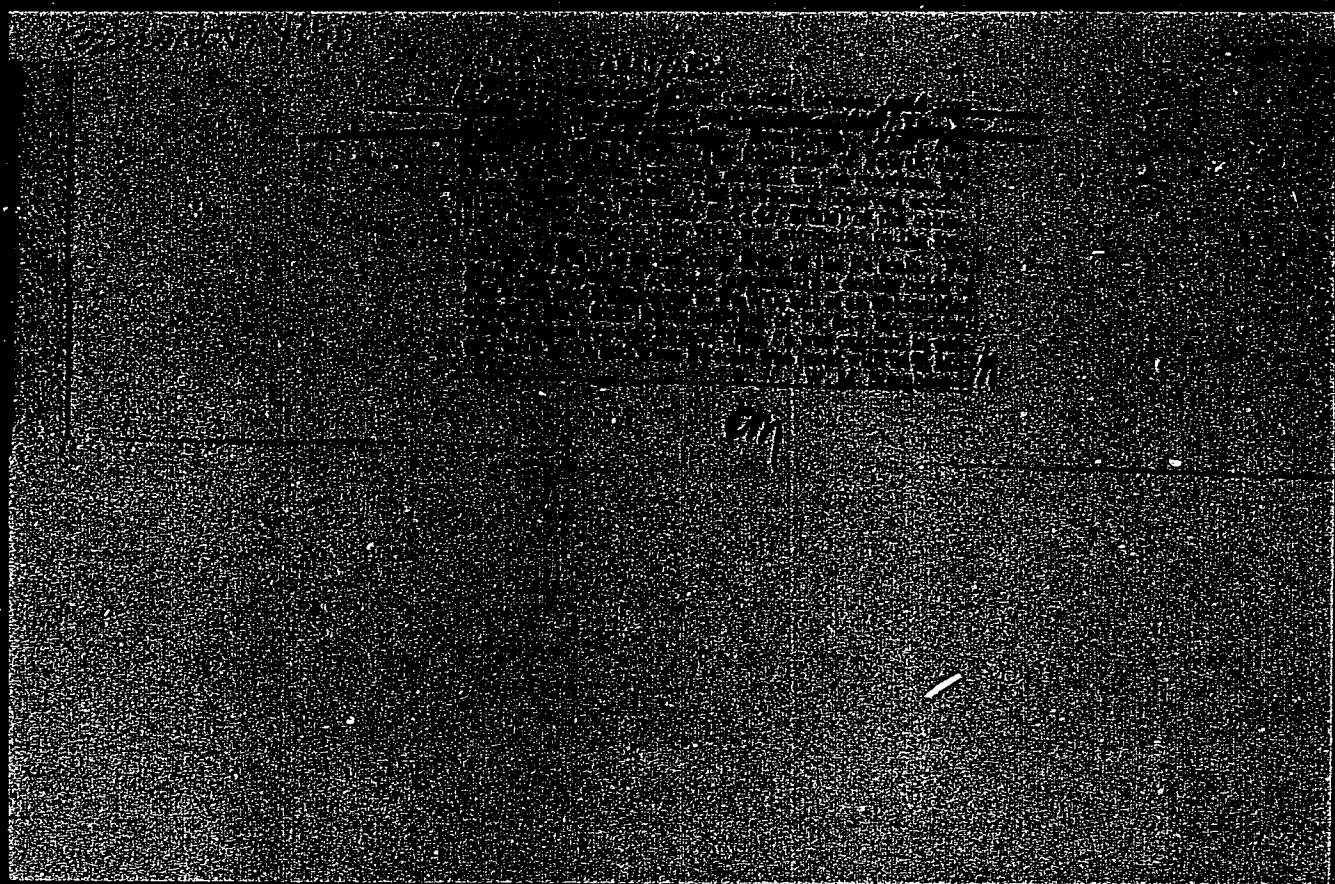
following phases were observed in the scale of the investigated alloys: WO_3 , $FeWO_4$ and Fe_2WO_6 . The author puts forward the view that secondary reactions between oxides of iron and oxides of tungsten play a considerable role during high temperature oxidation. Acknowledgments are made to T. N. Ageyeva for her assistance in carrying out the experiments. There are 7 figures, 3 tables and 10 references, 2 of which are Slavic.

SUBMITTED: October 12, 1956.

ASSOCIATION: Ural State University imeni A. M. Gor'kiy.
(Ural'skiy Gosudarstvennyy Universitet imeni A.M.Gor'kogo)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 4/4



Kozmanov, Yu. D.

SOV/137-58-8-17531 D

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 8, p 189 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Kozmanov, Yu. D.

TITLE: Investigation of High-temperature Oxidation of Tungsten, Molybdenum, and Certain Binary Alloys of Iron with Tungsten and Molybdenum (Issledovaniye vysokotemperaturnogo okisleniya vol'frama, molibdena i nekotorykh binarnykh splavov zheleza s vol'framom i molibdenom)

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry on the author's dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Physical-Mathematical Sciences, presented to the Ural'skiy un-t (Ural University), Sverdlovsk, 1958

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy un-t (Ural University), Sverdlovsk

1. Tungsten--Oxidation 2. Molybdenum--
Oxidation 3. Iron-molybdenum-tungsten
alloys--Oxidation 4. Metals--Temperature
factors

Card 1/1

KOZMANOV, Yu.D.; UGOL'NIKOVA, T.A.

~~Iron molybdates.~~ Zhur. neorg. khim. 3 no.5:1267 My '58.

(MIRA 11:6)

(Iron molybdate)

S/078/60/005/009/012/017

B015/B064

AUTHOR: Kozmanov, Yu. D.
 TITLE: Reactions in Solid Phase Between Ferrous Oxide and the
 Dioxides of Molybdenum and Tungsten
 PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol. 5, No. 9,
 pp. 2048-2050

TEXT: In continuation of previous papers, an additional study was made of the reaction in solid phase taking place between FeO and MoO_2 , as well as between FeO and WO_2 ; the experimental technique of Refs. 1 and 2 was employed. The molybdate FeMoO_3 was found to form by the reaction $\text{FeO} + \text{MoO}_2$ (Tables, data of the X-ray picture). On oxidizing the molybdates FeMoO_3 and Fe_2MoO_4 in the air, $\text{Fe}_2(\text{MoO}_4)_3$ and Fe_2O_3 form at temperatures of up to 800°C , while above 800°C Fe_2O_3 and MoO_3 are obtained; this is in agreement with data given by A. N. Zelikman (Ref. 5). The reaction

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Reactions in Solid Phase Between Ferrous Oxide
and the Dioxides of Molybdenum and Tungsten

S/078/60/005/009/012/017
B015/B064

$2 \text{ FeO} + \text{WO}_2 \rightarrow \text{FeWO}_4 + \text{Fe}$ was found to occur on annealing a mixture of WO_2 and FeO at $700^\circ\text{--}1100^\circ\text{C}$. There are 1 table and 6 references: 4 Soviet and 2 US. ✓

SUBMITTED: June 16, 1959

Card 2/2

18.8300

33836
S/137/62/000/001/172/237
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Kozmanov, Yu. D., Feshchukova, T. T.

TITLE: Investigation of high-temperature oxidation of tungsten-rhenium alloys

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 1, 1962, 77, abstract 11546 ("Tr. Ural'skogo politekhn. in-ta", 1961, no. 114, 120 - 128)

TEXT: Addition of up to 5% Re at 660 - 900°C increases, and at 1,000 - 1,100°C, somewhat reduces heat resistance of tungsten. A further increase of the Re content (up to 20%) has a slight effect on heat resistance of tungsten. The authors revealed the "catastrophic" oxidation of alloys containing the δ -phase. An X-ray phase analysis and material balance indicate an almost complete evaporation of Re oxides from the scale during the oxidation process. In the scale of W-Re alloys, only a phase with the α -WO₃ structure and the β -phase (W₂₀O₅₈) were revealed by X-rays. There are 10 references.

Author's summary

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

S/137/62/000/002/043/144
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Krasovskaya, A. K., Kozmanov, Yu. D.

TITLE: On the nature of structural heterogeneity of pyrrhotite obtained
in iron sulfonation

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 2, 1962, 32, abstract 20250
("Tr. Ural'skogo politekhn. in-ta", 1961, no. 114, 129-133)

TEXT: Armco-Fe plates were sulfonated in ampoules at 800 - 900°C under S
vapor pressure as high as 3 - 1,000 mm Hg. On radiographs, broadening of FeS
lines was revealed that was caused by the presence of microstresses. The
authors explain that the minimum thermodynamic potential can be reached by the
variation of concentrations or stresses, or both factors simultaneously. ✓

Ye. Mozzhukhin

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

S/081/62/000/005/002/112
B158/B110

AUTHORS: Kozmanov, Yu. D., Sorokin, L. M.

TITLE: The structure of molybdenum ferrite

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 5, 1962, 26, abstract
5B150 (Tr. Ural'skogo politekhn. in-ta, sb. 114, 1961,
154 - 155)

TEXT: It is established that when Fe_2MoO_4 , obtained by solid phase reaction between FeO and MoO_2 , is oxidized, parameter a increases from 8.484 to 8.493 kX; the degree of reversion λ (obtained by the Bertheau method) remains constant at 0.496 for non-oxidized ferrite and is 0.49 for oxidized ferrite, which indicates complete reversion of the spinel; parameter u of the O atom in the structure is determined by Patterson synthesis along the spatial diagonal and by comparing F (experimental) and F (calculated). It is established that u increases at oxidation from 0.37 to 0.38, which differs little from theoretical values for spinel. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

1-2001-65 01(1)/01(2)/01(3)/01(4)/01(5)/01(6)/01(7)/01(8) 12(6) 30/01/65

ACCESSION NR. AT400667

01/0000/44/000/000/0160/0163

AUTHOR: Fil'sova, L.A.; Yee, Yu. G.; Kosmanov, Yu. D.

TITLE: Effect of germanium on the oxidation resistance of iron at high temperatures

SOURCE: AN SSSR, Institut fizicheskoy khimii. Mekhanizm vzaimodeystviya metallov s gazami (Mechanism of interaction of metals and gases). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1964, 180-183

TOPIC TAGS: iron oxidation, iron heat resistance, germanium alloy, iron alloy, iron oxide scale, x-ray analysis

ABSTRACT: Comparative measurements were made of the oxidation resistance of technical iron and iron-germanium alloys containing 3.75, 5.25, and 7.5% germanium. The impurities present in the alloys were 0.015% C, 0.05% Si, 0.02% S, 0.16% Mn, 0.009% P, 0.14% O₂, and 0.18% N₂. In addition, an alloy with 20% Ge melted in a vacuum induction furnace was used. The experiments were carried out in oxygen and air at 600-1100°C. The scale formed on the alloys was found to have protective properties. A three-layer scale is formed on the alloy with 7.5% Ge at 700-1100°C; X-ray diffraction analysis showed that the outer layer consists of hematite, the middle one of magnetite, and the inner one

Cord 142

D 42046-65

ACCESSION NR: ATN000647

wustite with an admixture of a phase of unknown composition, thought to be a germanate. A three-layer scale is also formed on the alloy with 20% Ge, and its constitution is similarly described. On the basis of the oxidation rates obtained (see Fig. 1 of the English text), it is concluded that solid solutions of iron and germanium (up to 20% Ge) are more resistant to oxidation than iron at 600-1000°C, and particularly at 700-800°C. The authors thank O. P. Yelvin and G. N. Budykova for providing the samples. Orig. art. has 1 figure and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 26C-664

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 002

Card 2/3

KOZMANOV, Yu.D.; KONOVALOVA, T.S.; PETERYUKHINA, A.I.; CHERNIKOVA, N.V.

Scale structure on hot rolled dynamo steel. Metalloved. 1
term. chr. met. no. 2:19-21 F '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Verkh-Isetskiy metallurgicheskii zavod.

Kozmanova, A. A.

Transactions of the Third All-union Mathematical Congress (Cont.) Moscow,
Jun-Jul '56, Trudy '56, V. 1, Sect. Rpts., Izdatel'stvo AN SSSR, Moscow, 1956, 237 pp.
There is 1 USSR reference. 82-83

Zukhovitskiy, S. I. (Kiyev). On a Minimum Problem of the
Problem of Moments. 83-84

There is 1 German reference.

Kaz'min, Yu. A. (Zernovoy). On Complete Systems in
Hilbert Spaces. 84-85

There are 2 references, 1 of which is USSR, and the
other German.

Kozmanova, A. A. (Sverdlovsk). The Theorem of Polya for
Entire Functions of Two Complex Variables 85

Kufarev, P. P. (Tomsk). On the Method of Parametric
Representation and G. M. Goluzin Variational Method. 85-86

Card 26/80

AUTHOR

KOZMANOVA, A.A.

20-6-4/59

TITLE

A Theorem by POLIA for Whole Functions of Two Complex Variables.
(Teoremy Polia dlya tselykh funktsiy dvukh kompleksnykh peremennyykh -Russian)

PERIODICAL

Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol 113, Nr 6, pp 1203-1205 (U.S.S.R.)
Received 7/1957

Reviewed 8/1957

ABSTRACT

The following whole function of the complex variables p_1 and p_3 is assumed as given: $F(p_1, p_3) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^n a_{nm} p_3^{n-m} p_1^m$. The vector $\vec{p}(p_1, p_2, p_3)$ is here described as isotropic, if $p_1^2 + p_2^2 + p_3^2 = 0$ applies.

The autheress here investigates the following whole function of the isotropic vector mentioned:

$$F(\vec{p}) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^n a_{nm} p_3^{n-m} (p_1 + p_2 i)^m + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^n a_{nm} p_3^{n-m} (p_1 - i p_2)^m$$

The function given in the following is described as "associated with"

$$f(x, y, z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^n (-1)^m (n-m)! a_{nm} (p_1^m / n!) (\cos Q) e^{im\varphi / r^{n+1}}, a_n(-m) = a_{nm}^*$$

The isotropic vector \vec{p} may be represented in the form $\vec{p} = \vec{p}' + i\vec{p}''$, where \vec{p}' and \vec{p}'' denote real vectors. From the isotropy of \vec{p} follows $|\vec{p}'| = |\vec{p}''|$, $\vec{p}' \perp \vec{p}''$. As an indicatrix of the addition of a whole function of the exponential type $F(\vec{p})$ the function $h(\varphi_1, \theta, \varphi_2) = \lim_{Q \rightarrow \infty} (\ln |F(\vec{p})| / Q)$ is described, where \vec{p} denotes a function of the

Card 1/2

A Theorem by POLIA for Whole Functions of Two Complex Variables.

20-6-4/59

variables $\varphi, \varphi_1, \theta, \varphi_2$. D denotes the complex closure of the singularities of the function $f(x, y, z)$. The function

$K(\varphi, \theta) = \max_{(x, y, z) \in D} \{x \sin \theta \cos \varphi + y \sin \theta \sin \varphi + z \cos \theta\}$ is described as a supporting function of the domain D . Here θ and φ denote the angles of the spherical system of coordinates. The indicatrix $h(\varphi_1, \theta, \varphi_2)$ of the above mentioned function $F(\vec{p})$ is connected with the supporting function of the limited convex closure of the singularities of the harmonic function associated with $f(\vec{p})$ by the relation $\sup_{\varphi_2} h((\pi/2) + \varphi; \theta, \varphi_2) = K(\varphi, \theta)$. The proof of this theorem is outlined in form of a drawing, and four further conclusions drawn from this theorem are mentioned. (No illustrations)

ASSOCIATION	Ural State University
PRESENTED BY	LAVRENT'YEV M.A., Member of the Academy
SUBMITTED	11.4.1956
AVAILABLE	Library of Congress
Card 2/2	

KOZMANOVA, A.A.

Deduction of the inverse problem equation in the theory of Newton's potential. Dokl. AN SSSR 116 no.1:21-23 S-O '57. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Ural'skiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.M. Gor'kogo. Predstavleno akademikom M.A. Lavrent'yevym.
(Potential, Theory of) (Vector analysis)

KOZMANOVA, A. A.

AUTHOR: KOZMANOVA, A. A.

20-2-2/50

TITLE: Potential-Harmonic Functions and Some of Their Applications
(Potentsial'no-garmonicheskiye funktsii i nekotoryye ikh prilo-
zheniya).

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol. 116, Nr 2, pp. 171-174 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: According to Bitsadze a vector function

$$\vec{f}(x_1, \dots, x_n) = f_1(x_1, \dots, x_n) \vec{e}_1 + \dots + f_n(x_1, \dots, x_n) \vec{e}_n$$

in the domain T is denoted potential-harmonic if there is

$$\operatorname{div} \vec{f} = 0 \text{ and } \frac{\partial f_k}{\partial x_j} = \frac{\partial f_j}{\partial x_k} \text{ for } j, k=1, \dots, n.$$

Theorem: If $\vec{f}(x_1, \dots, x_n)$, $\vec{g}(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ are potential-harmonic in a domain which contains $T + \sigma$, where σ is the piecewise smooth boundary of T , then it is

$$\int_{\sigma} [\vec{f} \vec{w} \vec{g}] d\sigma = 0.$$

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Here \vec{w} is the unit vector of the exterior normal of σ and

Potential-Harmonic Functions and Some of Their Applications 20-2-2/50

$$[\vec{a} \vec{b} \vec{c}] = -(\vec{b} \vec{c}) \vec{a} + (\vec{c} \vec{a}) \vec{b} - (\vec{a} \vec{b}) \vec{c}.$$

If ρ is the distance of the points $M_1(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ and $M(\xi_1, \dots, \xi_n)$, ω_n the surface of the unit sphere, then it holds

$$\frac{1}{\omega_n} \int_{\sigma} \left[\text{grad} \frac{1}{\rho^{n-2}(\xi_1, \dots, \xi_n, x_1, \dots, x_n)} \vec{n}(\xi_1, \dots, \xi_n) \vec{f}(\xi_1, \dots, \xi_n) \right] d\sigma =$$

$$= \vec{f}(x_1, \dots, x_n) \text{ if } M_1 \in T \text{ and } = 0 \text{ if } M_1 \in T',$$

where T' is the complement of $T + \sigma$ in the full space.

Let $u(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ be regular and harmonic outside of a certain neighborhood D of the zero point. Let σ be a piecewise smooth surface enveloping all the singularities of $u(x_1, \dots, x_n)$. Let $\vec{p} = p_1 \vec{e}_1 + \dots + p_n \vec{e}_n$ be an isotropic vector, \vec{n} the unit vector of the exterior normal of σ , $\vec{r} = x_1 \vec{e}_1 + \dots + x_n \vec{e}_n$. Let a function $F(\vec{p})$ be defined as follows:

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Potential-Harmonic Functions and Some of Their Applications 20-2-2/50

$$\vec{p} F(\vec{p}) = \frac{1}{\omega_n} \int_{\sigma} [\text{grad } u(x_1, \dots, x_n) \vec{w}(x_1, \dots, x_n) \vec{p} e^{(\vec{p} \vec{x})}] d\sigma.$$

The functions $u(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ and $F(\vec{p})$ are denoted as associated. The vector \vec{p} is assumed to be represented as $\vec{p} = \vec{p}' + i \vec{p}''$, $i^2 = -1$, \vec{p}' and \vec{p}'' real vectors with $\vec{p}' \perp \vec{p}''$, $|\vec{p}'| = |\vec{p}''| = \rho$. \vec{p}' is determined by its length ρ and by the angles $\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_{n-1}$ in the spherical system. The vector \vec{p}'' which lies in the $(n-1)$ -dimensional subspace orthogonal to \vec{p}' is determined by ρ and by the angles $\psi_1, \dots, \psi_{n-2}$. Therefore \vec{p} is determined by $\rho, \varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_{n-1}, \psi_1, \dots, \psi_{n-2}$.

Theorem: The carrier function $K(\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_{n-1}) =$

$$= \max_{(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in D} (x_1 \cos \varphi_1 + x_2 \sin \varphi_1 \cos \varphi_2 + \dots + x_n \sin \varphi_1 \dots \sin \varphi_{n-1}),$$

$$0 \leq \varphi_j \leq \pi, j=1, \dots, n-2, 0 \leq \varphi_{n-1} \leq 2\pi$$

CARD 3/4 of D (D is the convex envelope of the singularities of an harmonic function u regular at infinity) and the indicatrix of

Potential-Harmonic Functions and Some of Their Applications

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increase

$$h(\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_{n-1}, \psi_1, \dots, \psi_{n-2}) = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln |F(\vec{p})|}{\rho}, \quad \rho = |\vec{p}'| = |\vec{p}''|$$

of the function $F(\vec{p})$ associated with u are in the following relation:

$$K = \sup_{\psi_1, \dots, \psi_{n-2}} h.$$

The last theorem permits the author to obtain a summation method for series expansions in terms of spherical harmonics.

ASSOCIATION: Ural State University im. A. M. Gor'kiy (Ural'skiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A. M. Gor'kogo)

SUBMITTED: April 4, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

CARD 4/4

KOZMANOVA, A.A., Cand Phys-Math Sci -- (diss) "Potentially
harmonic functions and some of their applications."
Sverdlovsk, 1958. 7 pp. (Min of Higher Education USSR. Ural State
U im A.M. Gor'kiy). 100 copies. Bibliography: p 7 (11 titles).
(KL, 12-58, 95)

MESIS, A.V.; KOZMANOVA, A.A.

Linear elliptic equations. Mat.sap.Ural.mat.ob-va UrGu
3 no.2:59-68 '62.
(MIRA 1961)

~~KOZMAY, T.I., inzh.~~; PASHCHEVSKIY, A.B., inzh.

Boring holes in a coal seam subject to sudden outbursts.

Ugol' Ukr. 9 no.12:43 D '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Donetskii nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ugol'nyy institut.

1. KOZHENKO A.S., IVANOVSKIY A.D.
2. USSR (600)
4. Snow
7. Snow cycle in the central forest-steppe zone. Gidr. i mel. 4 no.12, 1952.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress, April 1953, unclass.

1. KOZMENKO, A. S.; IVANOVSKIY, A. D.
2. USSR 600
4. Runoff
7. Surface runoff cycle in the central forest steppe zone, Gidr. i mel, 5, No. 1, 1953.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

1. KOZMENKO, A. S.
2. USSR (600)
4. Karst
7. Reclamation of karst areas of the central foreststeppe zone through afforestation, Les i step', 5, no. 3, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

KOZHENKO, A S

Bor'ba s eroziyey pochv (Soil erosion control) Moskva,
Sel'khozgiz, 1954.
231 p. illus., Diagra., Tables.

U/5
723.4
.K81

KOZMENKO, A. S.

Principles of the antierosion land improvement Moskva, Gos. izd-vo selkhoz lit-ry,
1954. 420 p.

KOZMENKO, Aleksey Semenovich; KOREYSHO, Ye.G., red.; PAVLOVA, M.M.,
tekhn.red.

[Soil erosion control] Bor'ba s eroziiei pochvy. Izd.2.
Moskva, Gos.isd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1957, 206 p. (MIRA 11:12)
(Erosion)

KOZMENKO, Aleksey Semenovich

[Siltng of river reservoirs and its control] Zailenie rechnykh
vodokhranilishch i bor'ba s nim. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz.
lit-ry, 1959. 166 p. (MIRA 13:12)
(Reservoir sedimentation)

MATYAKIN, G.I.; NIKITIN, P.D.; KOZMENKO, A.S.; BRAUDE, I.D.; MIRONOV, V.V.;
MATYUK, I.S.; BEREZINA, V.M.; MININ, D.D.; ISHIN, D.P.; MOROZOV,
I.R.; GOLYATO, G.O.; CHASHKIN, M.I.; KOREYSHO, Ye.G., red.; GUREVICH,
M.M., tekhn.red.

[Reference book for workers in the field of land improvement
through afforestation] Spravochnik agrolesomelioratora. Izd.3.
Moskva, Gos.isd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1959. 308 p.

(MIRA 13:6)

(Afforestation)

KOZMENKO, A.S.; ANTROPOV, T.F., spets. red.; BLOKHINA, V.V., red.

[Controlling soil erosion in farm lands] Bor'ba s eroziiei
pochvy na sel'skokhoziaistvennykh ugod'iaxh. Moskva, Sel'-
khozizdat, 1963. 207 p. (MIRA 18:3)

KOZMENKO, L.S.; RAKITSKIY, N.P., redaktor; PAVLOVA, M.M., tekhnicheskiy
redaktor; SOKOLOVA, N.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Soil erosion control] Bor'ba s eroziyey pochv. Moskva, Gos.
izd-vo selkhoz. lit-ry, 1954. 231 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 7:10)
(Erosion) (Soil conservation)

KOZ'MENKO, V.

Feeding and Feeding Stuffs

Problems of state stock-breeding farms in creating a permanent feed supply.
Mias. ind. SSSR, 23, no. 1, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 195~~6~~₂, Uncl.

KOZ'MENKO, V.F., inzh.

Selecting operating conditions of combines for reducing the dustiness of mines. Bezop.truda v prom. 4 no.4:10-12 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Dongiprouglemash.

(Mine dusts--Safety measures)

KOZ'MENKO, V.F., gornyy inzh.

Determining advantageous operational conditions for "Donbass-1"
cutter-loaders. Ugol' 36 no.5:26-27 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Dongiprouglemash.
(Coal mining machinery)

1-60319-65 REF(2)/ED(10)/ANN(1)/140(2) PR-1/Pa-4/Pa-4 W
 ACCESSION NO. AP-015111 UR/0286/65/000/012/0146/0146
 621-039 30
 8

AUTHOR: Kozmenkov, K. F. Brishman, B. A. Starinsky, Ye. S.

TITLE: Method for detecting leakage in fuel element jackets. Class 90, No. 172259

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniya i sovmestnyy izobreteniy, no. 12, 1965, 146

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear reactor; reactor fuel element

ABSTRACT: This method, intended for reactors with a free water surface above the core, is based on the measurement of radioactivity of the water in the primary loop in order to prevent fission products from the fuel element from entering the main loop, the water flowing through the element is shut off by means of a cap mounted on its upper face. Orig. art. has 2 figs. [SE]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 21 Jan 64

ENCLOSURE

SUB CODE: SE

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

AND PRESS: 4060

Card 1/1

ca Kozmicki, S.

16

The chemistry of malting. S. Kozmicki. *Przemysł
Rolny i Spozycowy* 4, 61-4(1950).—A review. W. Szvabalski

195

KOZMICKI, S.

2819 683.4:664.22 MD
Kozmicki S. The Use of Potato Syrup in the Production of Beer.
"Syrup ziemniaczany w użyciu do produkcji piwa". Przemysł
Spożywczy, No. 1, 1955, pp. 19-21, 6 tabs.

It was established that: 1) yellow potato syrup may be added to the mash or wort, and does not affect the taste of the beer negatively if the malt is replaced by the syrup in quantities not exceeding 15 per cent; 2) additional experiments should be made concerning the application, in lieu of potato syrup for the production of beer, of potato starch in quantities of up to 20 per cent; 3) with potato starch, the aroma of the beer should be supplemented by an addition, up to 5 per cent, of aromatic malt, while the flavour should be adjusted by adding suitable quantities of lactic acid; 4) yellow potato syrup replacing 30 per cent of the sugar normally used, can be successfully used for sweetening up dark malt-beer.

KOZMICKI, Stanislaw

Application of potato sirup for the sweetening of dark
malt-beer. (To be contd.) Przemysl fermentacyjny
6 no.5:121-123 My '62.

1. Slodownia, Poznan.

KOZMIDIADI, V.A.; CHERNYAVSKIY, V.S.

Concerning the standardization of the great number of automats.
Vop. teor. mat. mash. no.2:34-51 '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Electronic calculating machines) (Automation)

KOZMIDIADI, V.A.; CHERNYAVSKIY, V.S.

Concerning some concepts in computer theory. Vop. teor. mat.
mash. no.2:128-143 '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Electronic calculating machines)

34815

S/020/62/142/005/004/022
B112/B102

16,6800(1024/1344/1329)

AUTHOR: Komadiadi, V. A.

TITLE: Sets which are enumerable and solvable by automata

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 142, no. 5, 1962, 1005-1006

TEXT: The author considers an alphabet $\Sigma = \{\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_m\}$ and a semi-group T in this alphabet. An automaton $A = \langle S, M, s_0, F, O \rangle$ contains the following objects: The set $S = \{s_0, s_1, \dots, s_{n-1}\}$ of internal states ($n \geq 1$); the mapping M of $S \times \Sigma$ into S ; the subset $F \subseteq S$, and the mapping O of S into T . Each $t = \sigma_{i_1} \sigma_{i_2} \dots \sigma_{i_k} \in T$ implies a mapping $\mathcal{A}(t) = O(s_{j_1}) O(s_{j_2}) \dots O(s_{j_k})$, where $s_{j_1} = M(s_{j_{1-1}}, \sigma_{i_1})$. The set $\mathcal{A}(T)$ is said to be enumerable by the

automaton A . A set which is enumerable by an automaton with $F = S$ is said to be strongly enumerable. It is shown that there is an enumerable set which is not strongly enumerable. Further, it is demonstrated that a subset $W \subseteq T$ is enumerable only if it is finitely solvable. The concept
Card 1/2

Sets which are enumerable and solvable ... S/020/62/142/005/004/022
B112/B102

of finite solvability agrees with that of the representable event (cf. S. K. Kleene, Sborn. Avtomaty, IL, 1956, str. 15-67). A predicate $A(t) = M(s_0, t) \in F$ is said to be automatic. The author shows that it is not possible to build up a hierarchy of automatic predicates as has been done by Kleene-Mostovskiy (cf. S. K. Kleene, Vvedeniye v metamatematiku - Introduction to Metamathematics, IL, 1957). There are 5 references: 4 Soviet and 1 non-Soviet. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: T. Robin, D. Scott, Intern. Business Machines, J. Res. and Development, 3, No. 2, 114 (1959).

PRESENTED: October 6, 1961, by P. S. Novikov, Academician

SUBMITTED: October 5, 1961

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AR4039307

S/0044/64/000/003/V053/V054

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Matematika, Abs. 3V230

AUTHOR: Kozmidiadi, V. A.

TITLE: Sets which are solvable and countable by automata

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Probl. logiki. M., AN SSSR, 1963, 102-115

TOPIC TAGS: automaton, solvable countable set, algorithmic set theory, computable partially recursive function, finitely countable set, strongly countable set, finitely solvable set, qualification set, solvable event, intersection operation, automatic predicate, automatic predicate quantification

TRANSLATION: The author considers the possibility of constructing a theory, analogous to the algorithmic theory of sets, but based on the concept of the automaton. An automaton with outputs serves as an analog to a computable (partially recursive) function. The author considers the concepts of a finitely countable set (the set of values of the automaton) and of a strongly countable set (the set of values of

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ACCESSION NR: AR4039307

an everywhere-defined automaton). A set, which is finitely solvable by the automaton A, consists of all the input words under whose action A passes from the initial state to one of the states belonging to an (earlier) fixed set F, which is called the qualification set of the automaton. The concept of a set, finitely-solvable by the automaton, coincides with the concept of a solvable event. It is proven that the reserves of finitely-countable and finitely-solvable sets coincide. The transition, producible by the proof, from a counting automaton to a solving automaton is connected with the exponential increase of the number of states. Further on, it is established that there exist finitely solvable sets which are not strongly countable. The class of strongly countable sets is not closed with respect to the operation of intersection. In the last part of the article the author introduces the concept of the automatic predicate $A(t)$, defined on the set of input words of the automaton A and true for the words t which transfer A from the initial state to the qualification set of conditions, F. It is shown that quantification of automatic predicates again gives automatic predicates. V. Martyshuk.

DATE ACQ: 22Apr64

SUB CODE: MA

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

KOZ'MIN, A.A., assistant

Case of melorheostosis. Vest. rent. i rad. no.6:77-80 N-D '54.

(MLRA 8:1)

1. Iz kafedry rentgenologii (zav. prof. D.Ya.Bogatin) Stalinskogo
instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (dir. prof. A.N.Araviyskiy)
(OSTEOSCLEROSIS,
melorheostosis, case report)

KOZMIN, B.; BELKOV, M.

The "Belarus" tractor in corn loading. Muk.-elev.prom. 29
no.1:25-26 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Kiyevskaya normativno-issledovatel'skaya stantsiya (for
Kozmin). 2. Mogilevskiy mel'nichnyy kombinat No. 7 (for Belkov).
(Corn (Maize)) (Loading and unloading)

KOZ' MIN, B.I.

123-1-684

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, 1957,
Nr 1, p.104 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Koz'min, B.I.

TITLE: Chuck for Holding End Mill in Boring Machines (Patron
dlya krepleniya kontsevykh frez na rastochnykh stankakh)

PERIODICAL: Technolog. transp. mashinostroyeniya, 1956, Nr 1, p.57

ABSTRACT: The design of a chuck for holding end mills in boring
machines used at the Chelyabinsk transport machinery
building plant is described. The chuck is installed
in cone-shaped opening in the spindle of the borer, and
fastened there with a cotter, whereupon the end mill is
installed in the socket of the chuck.

Card 1/1

V.D.I.

KOZ'MIN, B. P.

Hertzen, Aleksandr Ivanovich, 1812-1870

N. G. Chernyshevskii's trip to London in 1859 and his discussions with A. I. Hertzen. Izv. AN SSSR. Old. lit. i iaz. 12, No. 2, 1953.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953. Uncl.

KOZ'MIN, D.I.

The Western Siberian Branch. Izv. ASIA 4 no. 4:131-132 '62.
(MIRA 16:1)

1. Rukovoditel' sektora nauchnoy informatsii Zapadno-
Sibirskogo filiala Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR.
(Siberia, Western--Building research)

KOZ'MIN, F. K.

Koz'min, F. K. The assembly and operation of mine ventilators Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry. po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1950.

29 p. (50-39424) TN303.K6

KOZ'MIN, F.K., gornyy inzhener; BIRZHEVOY, A.G., gornyy inzhener

Multiple cable hoisting installations with rope driven pulleys.
Gor.zhur. no.6:45-50 Je '55. (MIRA 8:8)
(Mine hoisting)

KOZ'MIN, Filipp Kuz'mich

KOZ'MIN, Filipp Kuz'mich; SMOLDYREV, A.Ye., red.; SOROCHAN, I.P., red.;
~~ATTOPOVICH, M.K., tekhn.red.~~

[Installation and operation of crushing and brinding equipment in
ore dressing plants] Montazh i ekspluatatsiia drobil'no-
razmol'nogo oborudovaniia obogatitel'nykh fabrik. Moskva, Gos.
nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po cherno i tsvetnoi metallurgii,
1957. 333 p. (MIRA 11:1)
(Ore dressing) (Crushing machinery)

LIPOV, Pavel Petrovich,; KOZ'MIN, F.K., red.; SMOLDYREV, A.Ye., red. izd-va,;
BEKKER, O.G., tekhn. red.

[Jaw crushers] Shchekovye drobilki. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.
izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1958. 111 p.
(MIRA 11:10)

(Crushing machinery)

KOZ'MIN, Filipp Kuz'mich; VORONIN, L.N., gornyy inzh., retsenzent;
VAYNBERG, P.B., retsenzent; SMOLDYREV, A.Ye., red.; ISLENT'YEVA,
P.G., tekhn.red.

[Mine air ducts; design, arrangement and use] Rudnichnye vozdukhopro-
vody; raschet, ustroistvo i ekspluatatsia. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.
izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu, 1959. 125 p. (MIRA 12:12)
(Mine ventilation)

USSR / General Biology. Genetics. Plant Genetics.

B

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 4, 1959, No. 14444

Author : Koz'min, G. T.

Inst : Not given

Title : New Intergeneric Hybrids of a Cherry-Plum

Orig Pub : Agrobiologiya, 1958, No 1, 141-143

Abstract : The plum *P. ussuriensis* Kov. et Kost. and the Chinese cherry *C. tomentosa* Thumb. were found to be suitable for cultivation in the Far East. These species hybridize well with the other species of plums and cherries as well as between themselves. At the 3rd year of fruit bearing the seedlings of the Chinese cherry *C. tomentosa* Thumb were taken as the mother form, while five varieties of the yellow fruit bearing plum *P. ussuriensis*

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USSR / General Biology. Genetics. Plant Genetics.

B

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 4, 1959, No. 14444

Kov. et Kost. were taken as the father form. The pollination was carried out with a mixture of these five varieties, and 9.93 percent of useful young fruit were obtained. Two seedlings (No. 1-51-17 and No. 1-51-23) were without doubt hybrids, since they possessed properties of both parent forms. They are intermediate in character according to their size; the fruits are closer to the plum but have a taste of a cherry and keep for 5 days at room temperature (the cherry keeps for not more than one day). This hybrid is winter-hardy and yields 2 kg per bush. By hybridization of the cherry-plum hybrid (with the participation of the Western Peshchannaya cherry) and the Chinese

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USSR / General Biology. Genetics. Plant Genetics.

B

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 4, 1959, No. 14444

C. tomentosa Thumb cherry the author obtained
a hybrid with quite large, sour-sweet fruit
which was somewhat bitter of skin, however.
This hybrid may be easily multiplied by
grafting. -- S. Ya. Krayevoy

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NAYDICH, I.M.; KOZ'MIN, G.V.

Thermal processing of some coals of Kirghizistan and Kazakhstan
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ABSTRACT: After having remarked on the advantages of elastic rims for tires, the author discusses designs and principles applied in this direction in West Europe, mainly in West Germany. There are 2 diagrams and 5 references (Transliterated titles of 4 German and 1 French journal)
1. Tires--Equipment 2. Materials--Design

Card 1/1

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Glass [melting] tank with forced cooling of the side walls. M. I. Kozmin (Steklo i Keramika, 1952, 9, 11; Glass Ind., 1954, 35, 78).
The refractory side wall is upwardly and outwardly extended by a metal rim which allows the top of the refractory wall to be submerged in the glass. The very serious corrosion of the refractory as the level of the glass surface is prevented. The metal rim is cooled by a steam pipe or blast of air. J. A. SUGDEN.

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